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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 845)

Name of Candidate	VARUN S		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	23384
Center	ORN	Date	21/9/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Dc furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.
पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समन्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

SOIL PROFILE of N-E INDIA

- Red & Yellow Soil
- Forest Soil
- ALLUVIAL Soil

3 main types of soil found in NE India are written above - of these ~~two~~ 3 the soils are used for some specific crops like forest soils are used for - TEA, Alluvial soils for Rice & grains; Red & yellow soil for cereals & other crops.

The soil management in NE India has the following factors

- SOIL DEVELOPMENT
  - Time.
  - Parent Material
  - CLIMATE
  - TERRAIN & TOPOGRAPHY
  - ORGANIC MATTER

Above factors are discussed below with specific problems faced by N E India

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1) TIME – essential for soil profile development

Problem: – ↑ erosion + flood → ↓ Time → ↓ soil profile Development

2) TERRAIN & TOPOGRAPHY → soil profile + soil stability

Problem – steep slope → ↑ erosion → ↓ thin soil profile.

3) PARENT ROCK – texture + colour

Problem → highly susceptible to erosion with floods

4) CLIMATE – Humus + texture

Problem → Rains ↑ → ↑ leaching → ↓ humus

5) ORGANIC MATTER → Humus + moisture.

Problem → ↓ organic matter →

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↓ Humus + ↓ organic matter.

OTHER PROBLEMS

1) Frequent floods → ↑ erosion → ↓ soil development.

2) Steep slope → ↑ erosion + crop loss + ↑ difficulty in cultivation.

STEPS TO COUNTER PROBLEM

1) Contour Bunding - Bunding around the contours. → ↓ flooding & stops flow of water.

2) Terrace farming → Making terraces along the hill slope → ↓ run of water → ↓ erosion.

3) Strip farming - farming in b/w strips of grass or contours → ↓ flow of water

4) Check Dams → Creating check dams using boulders → ↓ stop water flow + divert

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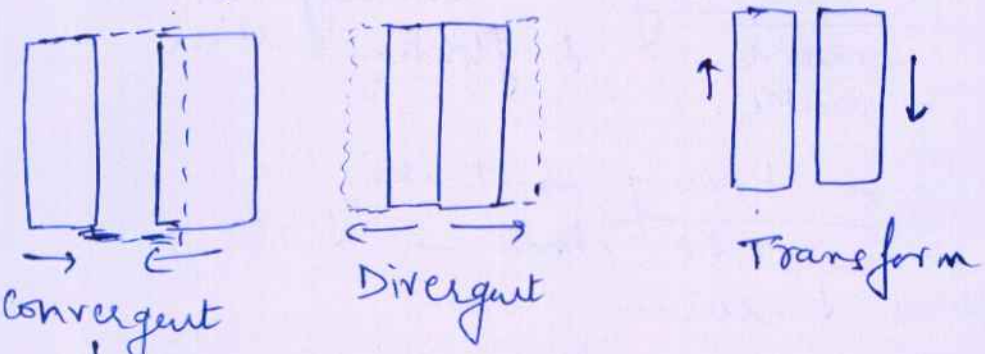
2. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?
प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है?

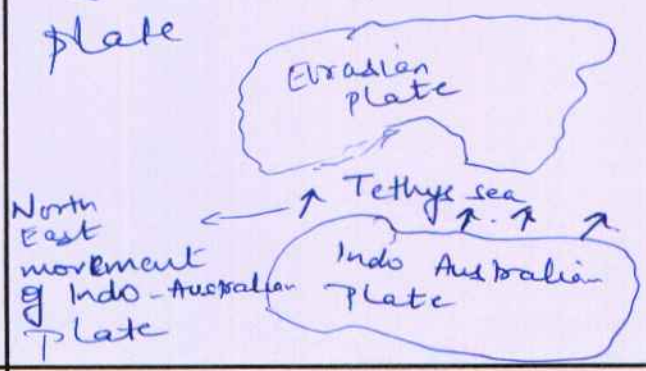
PLATE TECTONICS → Earth made up of 7 major & some minor plates which float over the mantle & causes endogenic forces to build up & deface Earth's surface

3 types of plate moves



↓

HIMALAYAS → convergence of Indo Australian plate with Eurasian plate



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EVOLUTION

Pangaea → Gondwana land → Eurasia + Indo Australian.

When Indo-Australian Plate hit ~~Gondw~~ Eurasian Plate → Tethys sea & the sediments were cleared → further N-E mort of Indo-Australian plate → rose the sediments to form the Young FOLD MOUNTAIN SYSTEM called HIMALAYAS

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3. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Culturally, Economically & Internationally India's fishing industry is very important. Being one of the largest fishing sector of the world, India's fishing industry cater to.

1) Consumption needs (Daily Dietary)
2) Export business (exotic + regular species)
3) Medical needs (fish oil + Omega 3 + Asthma treatment)

FISHING
- INLAND (freshwater) – more than 60%
- MARINE (salt water) – less than 40%

PROBLEMS

Fishing industry today is facing multifacetted problems in the wake of open regimes & capitalistic ventures taking over the space →

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1) SMALL fish farmers VULNERABLE
- working @ the mercy of big players → ↓ capital + ↓ risk taking capacity.

2) TECHNOLOGY → low tech used in Indian fishing sector make us only use potential from 0 - 200 meter ⇒ ↓ deep sea fishing

3) OPEN SEAS - facing competition from foreign companies with ↑ tech & mechanised trawlers

4) POLLUTION ↑ → ↓ fishery development & ↑ depletion of resources.

5) AQUA CULTURE → ↑ Aqua Culture → Artificial breeding → ↑ toxicity + ↑ pollution.

6) LOGISTICS → ↓ logistics development ⇒ ↓ quality + Perish ↑.

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SCOPE & STEP FORWARD

There is a huge scope in developing Both Inland & marine fisheries.

INLAND

1) lowering pollution → ↑ yield.
2) Effective logistics → ↑ serving of inland areas away from fisheries.
3) Development of sustainable channels.

MARINE

MEENA KUMARI COMMITTEE on Marine & deep sea fishing has given following recomendations.

1) ↑ Deep sea fishing → beyond 500 m deep
2) discourage fishing – 0-200 m & 200-500 m
3) ↑ Technology + ↑ mechanized Trawlers.
4) Sustainable Development → Cautiously use resources so that it does not deplete for future generation

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4. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.

मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

HOT DESERTS — DRY (low water) → Heat ↑
eg Cactus.

COLD DESERTS — DRY, ↑ COLD
eg Acacia.

SALINE AREAS — ↑ SALT CONTENT IN WATER → ↓ WATER CONCENTRATION → DRY
eg Mangroves

So, the one common factor in all 3 types of vegetation is susceptability to survive in Dry regions. The plants in different ecosystem does it in different ways —

1) Succulent stems & leaves

The stems & leaves are succulent & thus saves water by ↓ evaporation & transpiration.

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2) Small leaves (especially in cold regions)
small size → ↓ surface area →
↓ heat penetration → ↓ water loss

3) WAX COATING on leaves & stems
Wax coating makes a shield for the water stored inside & make it difficult for leaves to lose water. Wax coating also helps in repelling cold weather

4) SPIKES → some plants like Cactus have spikes instead of leaves which helps in almost no loss.

5) Long roots – long roots reaching groundwater replenishes the water in these plants

6) Alternative Photosynthesis
Some plants saves sun energy in the day but carry Photosynthesis in the night instead when there is ↓ heat ⇒ ↓ transpiration

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5. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Very useful industry for building & infrastructure development. The industry is a secondary industry with ↑ chemical inputs. It is also a ↑ polluting industry.

Although a RAW MATERIAL specific industry, the market for cement industries exist almost everywhere in India.

FACTORS FOR ITS LOCATION

1) RAW MATERIALS

↑ use of chemicals → Calcium Carbonate $CaCO_3$ + limestone + lime.

∴ such industries need to be placed where there are source of such chemicals

2) CHEAP LABOUR

labour intensive → need of cheap labour.

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3) POLLUTING INDUSTRY → highly polluting therefore to be set up in outskirts & away from living areas.

4) Logistics → Cost of Transport matters a lot in cement industries therefore it can be set up near a building site or infra development project.

5) LOCATION OF OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS
It has a tag of Cat Goodwill thus is placed near the ancillary industries such as sand, stones, bricks etc. where cement can be developed into building mixture easily.

DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA

Distribution in India is governed by the above factors such as Haryana where due to ↑ infra development near Gurgaon & Sonepat such industries are rising.

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All along the industrial corridors such as DMIC - Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridors - Cement industry are fruitioning & mushrooming.

GROWTH

⇒ With the growth of India — India Shining → the cement industries are developing → all along the Golden Quadrilateral - where Cement is extensively used for building cemented roads

⇒ Rising infra^r development → ↑ building → ↑ tech parks → ↑ residential complexes → ↑ bridges ↑ highways + ↑ metro → Cement industry in India is ever growing & rising

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6. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to acheive the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

Digital Revolution in India has fostered the growth of Electronics in India in almost all landscapes-

- e-mail
- e-governance
- e-post
- start ups
- e-learning
- e-commerce
- e-business
- e-retailing
- entertainment
- communication

Each of the electronic landscape needs electronic hardwares & devices → ↑ DD for electronics

With increasing scope & efficiencies in electronics such demand in India is ever rising with ever rising population & its dd.

But

Demand ≠ Supply & manufacturing

1) Outsourcing - Most of the products are made in other countries &

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especially China, which are then only traded in India.

2) Assembly only & not manufacturing
India outsources parts from outside the country ~~but~~ & does ~~one~~ only assembly here in India.

3) CHEAP MANUFACTURING → Manufacturing in Korea, China, Japan is cheaper than India due to economics of scale & govt incentives

4) ↓ R&D ⇒ ↓ innovation
India spends ↓ R&D while Korea spends 7.5% of GDP in R&D of which 80% is done by Pvt sector

5) ↓ Tax Incentives
Tax Incentives for innovation & electronic industries in India are low.

6) POLICY FAILURE
on the front of technology & electronics India's policy have been a failure there is a need for homogenous policies which will foster creation of brands like Samsung, LG, Apple etc.

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MEASURES TO TARGET NET ZERO IMPORTS by 2020

1) POLICY → ESDM → Electronic System, Design & Manufacturing Scheme — which was launched by India was a step in right direction which help in homogenous development of industry from manufacturing to handling of e-waste

2) Incentives — Tax incentive, SOPs, technoparks + Industrial Corridors

3) START-UPS — Pushing electronic startups like Micromax etc by seed funding + Incubation.

4) One stop clearances → Environmental + Industrial clearances.

5) R&D — ↑ expenditure on R&D both by govt & Public + Pvt enterprises

6) Scientific Temperament + Education (Tech)

7) Emphasis on Quality.

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7. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.
कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Agro forestry ⇒ Agriculture + forest

managing agriculture + forest together by the community for forest produce + gathering + some crop grown is called Agro forestry

Mainly – Non Timber Forest produce (NTFP) such as Bamboo, fruits, clove, vegetables, herbs etc are grown, cultivated & consumed.

BENEFITS

1) MIDDLE PATH APPROACH → cultivating a piece of land w/o removing forest. Cultivation helps to provide daily essentials while forest keeps environment & cultivation sustainable.

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2) FOOD + NUTRITION + Energy

forest + Agriculture provides fruits + vegetables + herbs of high nutritious value → supplementing dietary requirements of people living around

3) FUEL + ENERGY

The non timber fuel + timber fuel obtained can be used for fire + heating + other fuel requirements

4) Environment + SUSTAINABILITY

Agriculture w/o harming nature is the best culture – The most sustainable & environment friendly way of Cultivation. This guarantees environment security for the present & future generation

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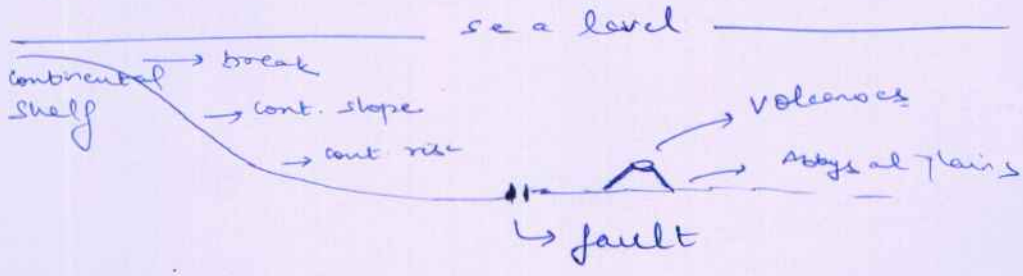
8. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.
सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और सुनामी के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सुनामियों के प्रभाव का न्यूनीकरण करने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Tsunami



⇒ Faults → Earthquakes → in the oceanic crust → surge of water in the fault & then gushing out.

⇒ VOCANOES → Eruption + Earthquake

Deep sea → Water mov → horizontal ↑ velocity + ↓ height.

But as water approaches the coastal areas over the continental shelf. → shallow → velocity ↓ → height ↑.

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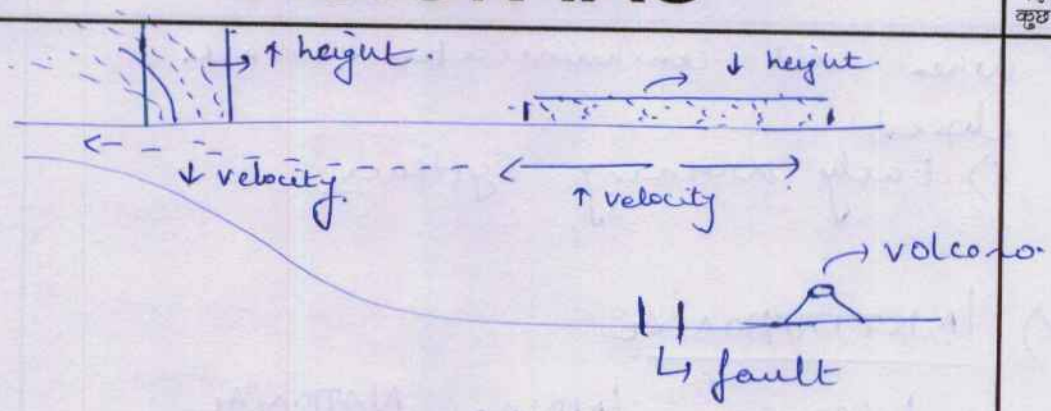

INDIA'S VULNERABILITY

1) Highly Populated Coastal Zones
2) Low Technology with fishing folks.
3) Technology + ↓ strength buildings.
4) Communication + Information dissemination. Irregular + Unreliable + delay.
5) Vast coast line.
7) High Seismic zone.

MEASURES TAKEN TO MITIGATE IMPACT OF TSUNAMI.

1) COMMUNICATION

a) ENVIS – Environment Information Centre – for early warnings & early awareness.

b) satellite radios – available even

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when all communication channels closed.

c) Early Warning Systems

2) INSTITUTIONAL

a) INCOIS – INDIAN NATIONAL Centre for Ocean Information & Services – provide infor^n + awareness + research + dos + donts

b) NDMA – Nat'l Disaster mgt Authority – Rescue + Recovery + Preparedness Operations

3) CRZ – COASTAL Regulatory Zones for saving fishing folks. from disasters

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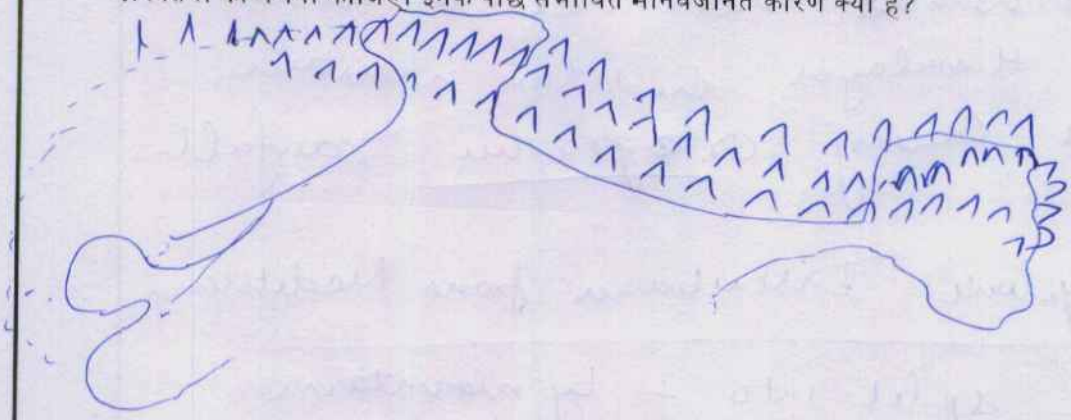
9. Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?

दक्षिण एशिया की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जलवायु और भू-आकृतिविज्ञान के संबंध में हाल ही में चिन्हित किए गए परिवर्तनों की गणना कीजिए। इनके पीछे संभावित मानवजनित कारण क्या हैं?



The Apparent position of Himalayas as shown by the above diagram shows how Himalayas acts as a shield against the cold weather system of central China. Thus it saves S. Asia from

1) Cold weather influence of Central China — ↓ influence by acting as a barrier → ↑ temperature in S. Asia.

2) Acts as a barrier for Monsoon winds → The monsoon winds

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moving northwards from southwest to North East is deflected by Himalayas towards North West. These winds not able to surpass the Himalayas shed their moisture there causing orographic rainfall.

3) Cyclone Disturbances from Mediterranean are split into 2 by mountains causing them to shed some rainfall in North Western part in Winters

RECENT CHANGES

Recently himalayas has started facing —

1) flash floods
2) Erosion.
3) Land slides.
4) Mountain fires
5) Snow melting
6) Erratic climate
7) ↑ water level
8) Earthquakes

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Anthropogenic CAUSES

1) Slash & Burn forest cultivation especially in NE India → Jhumming → ↑ forest fire + ↓ forest cover + ↑ erosion

2) Commercial farming → ↑ erosion + ↓ depletion of soil profile + nutrients

3) CHIR PINE → commercial growth of chir pine → needles → ↑ forest fire

4) POLLUTION → Industries + Tourism → unsustainable.

5) RIVER POLLUTION → ↑ effluents + waste flow.

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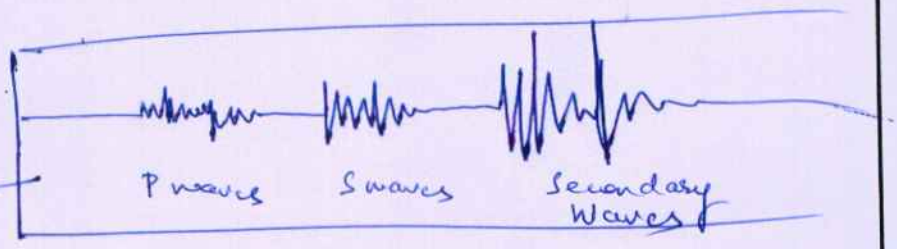
10. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?

विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और छाया क्षेत्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग के संबंध में छाया क्षेत्रों से हम क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

Earthquakes

- Primary waves (body)
  - P waves → travels solid + liquid + gas → 1st to strike
  - S waves → travels only solid medium → 2nd to strike
- Secondary waves → S waves tf into solid waves on leaching surface → most disastrous → last to strike



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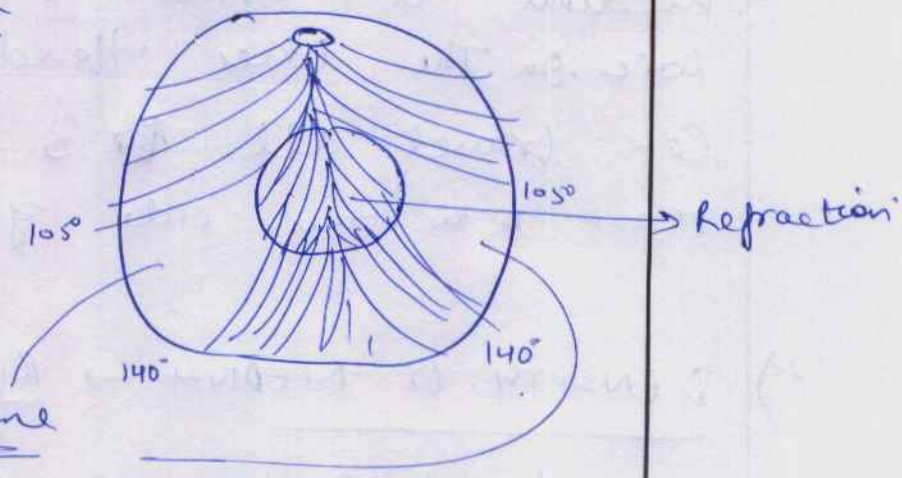
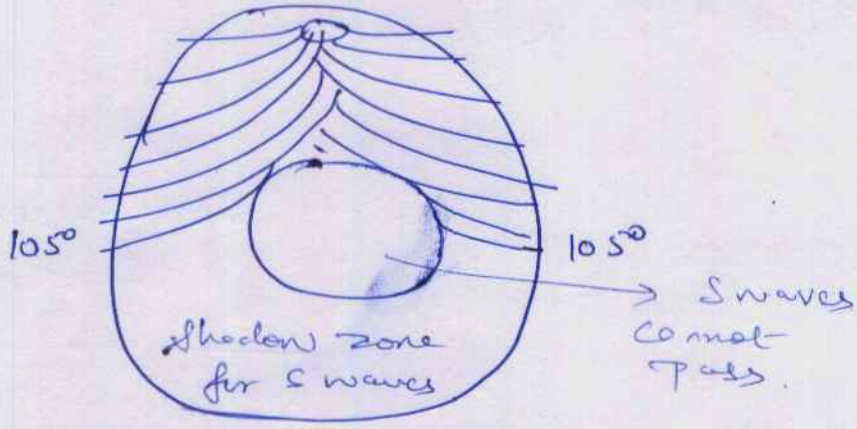
Shadow zone

for P waves

105° — to — 140°



Shadow Zone for S waves



1) Medium of the INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

Shadow zones of S waves & P waves are different this because of the medium in which they can travel. Since S waves cannot travel liquid

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medium it cannot travel the core. On the other hand P waves can travel all 3 thus can reach the other side of the core.

2) DENSITY OF MEDIUM → REFRACTION

the density & type of medium can be adjudicated by the refraction caused by the medium in P waves

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11. Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?

रासायनिक अपक्षय और भौतिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्तर की व्याख्या कीजिए। अपक्षय का पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

WEATHERING

CHEMICAL	PHYSICAL
1) PROCESS – solution + Carbonation + Hydration	1) Process → Weathering + erosion + slide + sleet + creep
2) FACTORS – Water + Chemicals + biological resources + Phosphorous + Carbon	2) FACTORS → Water + wind + gravity + Humans → animals + Heat + glacier
3) Changes the chemical nature of the material	4) May or may not change the chemical nature.
5) Change of physical nature of material	5) Change of physical nature of material.

ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

1) Soil formation – most expensive ecological phenomenon.
2) Rock formation.
3) Mineral extraction from smaller rocks.

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4) Replenishing of minerals in soil.

5) Transportation of minerals & soil from source to destination.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

1) TRANSPORTATION :- W/o human aid & effort

2) Soil formation → cultivation + forest + fruits & vegetables + nutrition

3) Minerals → sulphur, phosphorous, pottasium etc.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.
उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

⇒ With abundant heat, light, water, & air – tropic regions becomes one of the resource rich regions. Also this entails a chain of development →

⇒ Heat + light + water + air → Rocks → Soil → Trees + Vegetations → Decay → rocks → fuels + fossil fuels + other resources.

⇒ Also prevalence of all kinds of temperature + climate lead to development of all kinds of resources.

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Still, Tropics → VULNERABLE Zone

Why ?

1) ↑ moisture + Rain → ↑ bacterial growth → ↑ Diseases.

2) ↑ Rain ⇒ ↑ need of Sanitation & Sewage.

3) ↓ Stability of Environment.

4) Unstable Economic conditions.

5) Toll on infrastructure.

6) Resource waste

However, many Tropical countries have turned their limitations into advantages —

1) Thailand → have used these conditions to cultivate itself as fruit basket of the Asia. Also, this climate of moderation has enriched the Tourism in Thailand.

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2) MALAYSIA – has developed itself into an economic hub by better infra & sewage planning. ↑ Urbanisation & HDI in Malaysia is an example of this.

3) Indonesia → ↑ use of water shed mgt + Rain water harvesting have improved their drinking water facilities & irrigation capacities.

4) Sri LANKA – Malaria free country declared by WHO has done it through effective sanitation + disease mgt.

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13. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप से सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप से मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Corals → Algae + zooxanthalae
Symbiotic relationship

Algae → autotrophs – provides food

Zooxanthalae → provide stability.

Corals are biologically diverse & economically valuable

1) Makes water pollution free by making water less toxic.

2) leaches excess CO_2 from water & act as carbon sink.

3) Greenery to the marine ecosystem

4) Maintain sustainability of the marine system

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FACTORS FOR DECLINE OF CORAL REEF

1) POLLUTION
- Industrial effluents
- Plastic
- Fishery wastes
- Shipping

2) Global Warming → ↑ heat & sun.

3) Exposure – where water level decreases → exposure of corals causes their decay

4) Invasive & Exotic Species → invading territories of corals causes colony collapse

5) Colony Collapse Disorder – under this disease of coral → the whole colony of corals collapse at once & turns pale

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MEASURES & STEPS TAKEN

1) Research & Documentation - Many pvt & public environmentalists have research & documented such reasons & causes of coral depletion.

2) Shipping Industry have taken cognisance & taken measures like controlling pollution + outlawing migration of invasive species (Ballast)

3) Regulating Industrial effluents → to be discharged only after treatments

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14. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना (डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

EIA - Environmental Impact ASSESSMENT

is a policy as well as preventive implementational tool where a particular project, act, industry or any anthropogenic activity is measured as per its impact on the environment. Such impact is measured to measure the ~~[illegible]~~ externalities caused or to be caused by a particular act.

→ IDEAL scenario + Implementation

(1) Act → EIA → Implementation → Review

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(2) EIA (before the act) → Implementation + Act
→ Review

But the deficiencies in design & implementation render EIA fruitless & resource waste. Most of the time the EIA gets hampered due to following problems

1) Inadequate Assesment – Due to lack of information or expert

2) Inadequate Technology → The technology for impact assessment is insufficient

3) Red Tapism.

4) LACK OF IMPLENENTATION – the most important deficiency is the implementation of such EIA.

→

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MEASURES TAKEN

1) It is suggested to put it strigently in the Statutory laws wherever necessary.

2) Regulatory body for implementation

3) Adjudicatory + Tribunal for disputes + review.

4) Setting up of financial body for independent reciept & withdrawal of funds.

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15. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenar o 2014, the use of urea in India has ncreased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human ntervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the mpacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

INDIAN FERTILISER SCENARIO 2014

↳ Subsidy on Urea ↑ → DO for Urea ↑

Black marketing ↑ ← Use of urea ↑ ←

↳ Cross border transport → Industrial black marketing & leakages

Urea which was subsidised for better soil nutrition + better soil profile → ↑d yield has now become dangerous & toxic to soil. Overuse of Urea plus industrial overuse has caused urea to be more a pollutant than nutrient.

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UREA AS POLLUTANT

AGRICULTURE
↓
OVERUSE
↓
Bad N:P:K ratio
↓
Soil Toxicity
- Air (Denitrification)
- Food toxicity

INDUSTRIAL
↓
Cheap subsidised black marketed
↓
Over use
↓
Chemical industries
↓
Pollution
- Air
- Water

IMPACTS OF NITROGEN POLLUTION

1) Toxicity in soil → toxicity of Nitrogen in food → health concerns → Hysteria + neural disorders

2) Air pollution → ↑ toxicity in air + PM in air +

3) DECREASE in Human Productivity

4) Neural Disorders

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NITROGEN POLLUTION MGT

1) Using neem coated urea

slow denitrification
↓
efficient take up by plants

↓ industrial use
↓
↓ Pollution.

2) checking excess use by farmers
↳ soil health card scheme.
↳ providing adequate nutrition needs of soil.

3) balancing other nutrients Potassium & Phosphorus with Nitrogen

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?
शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

- Temperate region — 35° - 60°
- Grass lands
- Temperature — 20° C (approx)
- Rainfall — 75 - 150 cm

Features

- Tall Grasses
- Dry
- ↑ fauna
- Hunters' playground

Regions

North America — Prairies
South America — Llanos + Campos
Africa — Savannah
Australia — Downs
Europe — Steppes.

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Why Granaries of the World?

These regions are suitable for growing grains & cereals & thus called Granaries of the world.

1) large tracts of lands. (Plains)
2) Moderate climate.
3) Availability of water + rainfall.
4) Adequate Adaptation.

Various regions within temperate Grasslands have adopted diff farming practices as per needs.

PRARIES → highly mechanised + large lands & using HYV seeds with fertilizers & Pesticides.

Practices have achieved

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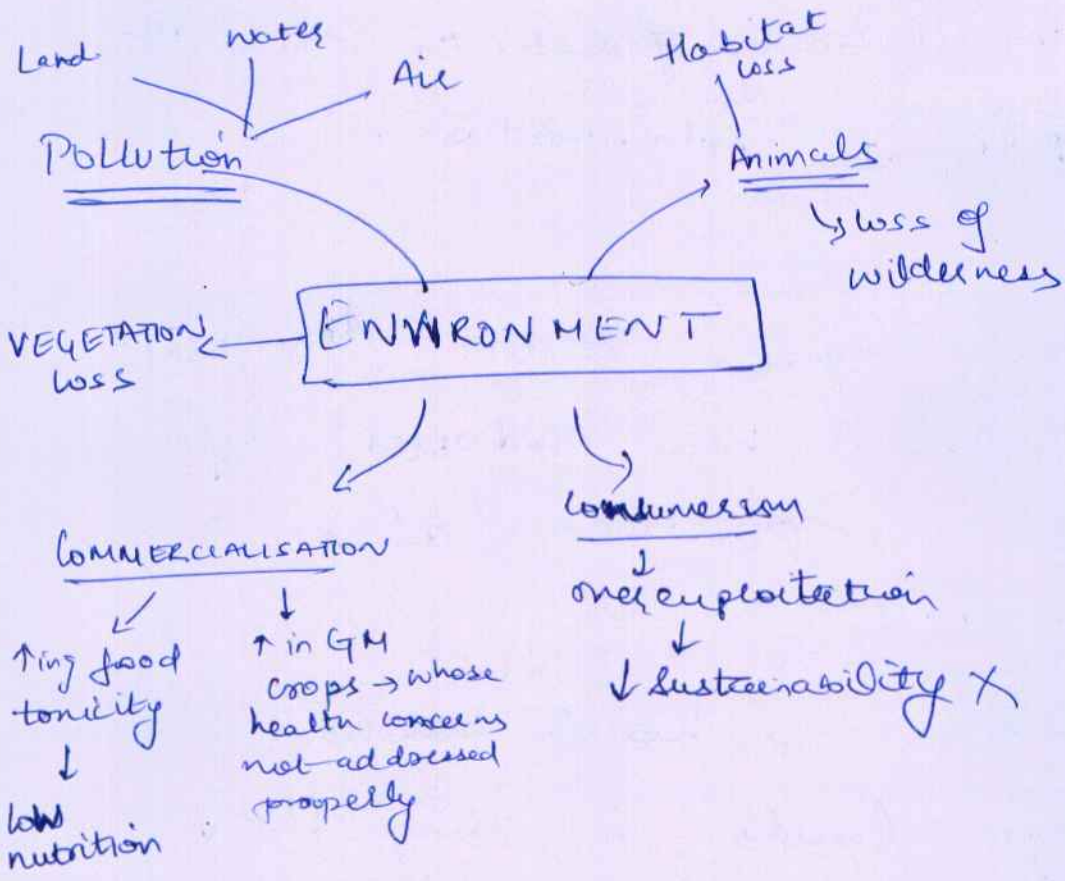
economics of scale in growing wheat & soyabean

Similarly steppes is famous for wheat, savannah for coarse cereals & so on

Various practices have impacted environment in diff ways



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17. Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.
आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेनडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए वैश्विक लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिकताओं की गणना कीजिए। इस फ्रेमवर्क की सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

EVOLUTION

1) YOKOHAMA CONFERENCE ON DRR, 1944

The conference focussed on reducing Disaster impact by timely rescue & rehabilitation. Responsibility on state for such timely measures.

→ Timely rehab + rescue
→ state responsibility
→ Developed countries to help developing
→ Decade of DRR – 1994–2004

2) HYOGO FRAMEWORK DRR, 2005

→ Acknowledging Anthropogenic reasons for converting Hazards into Disaster
→ State action.
→ Helping Vulnerable section → most affected.
→ Global help & assistance

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3) SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR

POSITIVES
- work on mitigation + preparedness
- Central framework
- Global exercises for DRR
- acknowledging Anthropogenic causes for climate Δ & worst impact on environment.
- State liability & obligation to save those affected.
- UN assistance & guidelines to be followed.
- Financial assistance for recovery
- Early warning & communication to be in place
- Cross nation communication in case of Tsunami etc.
- Reducing adverse impact on environment.
- Building disaster friendly structures & infrastructure

LIMITATIONS
- no concrete steps to address adverse environmental impacts

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→ Assistance & funds to developing countries not provided as obligation

→ Wholistic approach not taken.

→ Comprehensive coverage of Disasters + assistance to vulnerables not addressed.

→ Warfare + Human causes like oil spilling + shipping + Disease + epidemics etc not addressed.

– Especially warfare in middle east + epidemics in Africa not acknowledged

Concludingly
Although Sendai Framework was a step ~~for~~ forward, still there is scope for further work & mitigating human causes of disaster.

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18. What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

हीट वेव (ऊष्ण लहर) क्या है? भारत में ऊष्ण लहर के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में इस घटना के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दरों की घटना के पीछे विद्यमान कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उपर्युक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

HEAT WAVE

Summers in India are dry & full of scorching sun. This causes Heat waves to slow in North & North Western parts of India. These dry waves of heat causes extreme strokes & sudden rise of bodily temperatures - sometimes causing even death

Health IMPACTS

1) Dehydration - loss of water
2) Rise in Body Temperature
3) Skin rash & blisters.

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Reasons for High Mortality

1) ↓ Humanisation of Nature

In developed countries adequate infrastructure like Air conditioners etc are laid down. ~~The~~ Such is not the case ~~of~~ in India where poor can't afford such luxuries.

2) ↓ Water Availability

Dehydration + Heat waves → fatal

Scarcity of water makes heat waves all the more deadly & fatal.

3) Global Warming

Global warming → ↑ incidences of heat waves

4) Pollution

Rising pollution → makes heat waves more dangerous

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MEASURES

1) Wells & canals laid down @ particular distances for hydration.

2) Fountains → keep surrounding cool & maintain humidity in air.

3) ↑ public transport → ↓ pollution + ↓ global warming.

4) Vegetation + forest cover → decreases temp + keeps moisture intact.

5) Personal measures - keeping water bottle, not working intensely, health check ups etc. Keeping away from sun

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19. 'Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

"व्यावसायिक जहाज संबंधी दुर्घटनाएँ निरंतर बढ़ने के कारण भारतीय जलीय क्षेत्र में तेल रिसाव की चिंता उत्पन्न हो रही है, जिसका समाधान करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।" समुद्री पर्यावरण पर तेल रिसाव के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस प्रकार की आपदाओं का निवारण करने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

IMPACT ON MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF OIL SPILLS

1) Decay of fishes., flora & fauna

2) Decay of corals.

3) ↑ing water Pollution

4) ↓ing Oxygen & ↑ carbon.

5) Increased Toxicity in Water.

6) Fire

7) Bio Concentration & Accumulation into successive food chain.

8) loss of fishing folks + industry.

9) Financial losses

The overall impact on marine ecosystem impacts the other ecosystem — Terrestrial & atmosphere. The oil spills causes irreparable

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impacts on marine ecosystem.
As discussed above it not only causes the direct impacts but also indirect impacts on humans by entering into food chain, air pollution & other such environment. Destruction of flora & fauna which is maintained by nature for decades causes loss of biodiversity & extinction of endemic species. Oil spills not only causes impact on immediate environment but also on overall oceanic, Terrestrial & Atmospheric environment of Earth. The adverse impacts of oil spills & such disasters can be prevented by —

1) Shipping Conventions & Sendai Framework addressed these

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concerns & planned to put ↑ damages or such disasters & company responsible

2) Under UNCLOS - UN Convention on Law of Sea - such disasters shall be treated stringently & shall be treated as breach of territory.

3) PIPELINES - such as TAPI Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India & Peace Pipeline etc are the way of transporting oil + gas → ↓ Disasters + sustainable

4) Insurance → Insurance for financial + mitigation losses

5) Recovery + Rehabilitation
gathering chemicals + immediate extraction of oil from sea to restore it in its pristine form is the ultimate way to restore environment. We need to ~~[illegible]~~ ensure Mitigation + Preparedness

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20. Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.

दावानल *(जंगल में लगने वाली आग)* न केवल वन सम्पत्ति बल्कि क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण वनस्पतियों और जीवों के लिए भी खतरा प्रस्तुत करती है। वनों में आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं? दावानलों के पारिस्थितिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

FOREST WEALTH

- Centuries of accumulated wealth
- Invaluable
- Ecological, Social, Economical, Environmental services provided @ no cost
- flora + fauna

→ Forest fire → Destruction of such invaluable resources created in centuries in a day or days.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRE

I ECONOMIC

1) CHIR PINE - commercial chir pine & other such fire prone trees for economic purposes. Eg Kumaon Garhwal region → UK, India

2) OVER EXPLOITATION - of resources leave forests vulnerable & to

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the mercy of exploiters. → ↓ vegetation → ↓ moisture → ↑ Dry + ↑ heat

II TRADITIONAL / CULTURAL / SOCIAL

1) Slash & Burn farming or Shifting Cultivation. This causes fires in more than areas needed for cultivation

2) Festivals & Traditions

III METEOROLOGICAL

1) HEAT — Summers are the havoc for forest fires → ↑ heat → ↑ fire

IV OTHER

Thieves burning down forest to accumulate forest resources & getting out of hands of authority.

IMPACTS

ECOLOGICAL

1) loss of Biodiversity → flora & fauna cleared by forest, which are living in symbiotic relationship with humans are destroyed.

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2) Ecological services such as environment pollution control + carbon sink are depleted.

II ECONOMICS + EXTERNALITIES

1) Forest resources such as timber, fruits, fovits, vegetables + NTFP are destroyed.

2) Pollution from fires are also to be considered into externalities when considering economic impact.

3) loss of livelihood of tribals & other forest dwellers.

III SOCIAL

1) forest are social surroundings for people living in + grazers, + animals etc which are lost in such fires

2) Mental impact of losing ones livelihood + forests are considered as temples & sacred groves by many tribes.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	23384
Center	ORN	Date 3/11/2016	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ट लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ हीं, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Indian classical dances have developed parallel to the culture, religion and society of the time. These dances not only manifest the entertainment aspect of such dances but also Bhakti, devotion, cultural, societal and spiritual aspect.

The dance took the great leap forward with the consonance of development of Indian philosophy and epics (literature). We can see this manifestation from the fact that each dance style shows devotion to the metaphysical being. For Instance Bharat natyam shows devotion to

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Keishna and Shiva, while Kuchipudi shows devotion towards Radha Keishna. Manipuri shows Vaishnavite cult

Many such dances narrates verses of Mahabharata and Ramayana. Use of costumes also are very unique in each dance form. where Manipuri uses silk cylindrical bottom, Kathakalli uses ellaborate make up and shows the hero in green make up while villain in black make up

A common step in Bharatnatyam and Kathakalli is "Allarippu" which is the welcoming step.

Odissi in contrast is unique with respect to performance on Brass plate and Chouka step.

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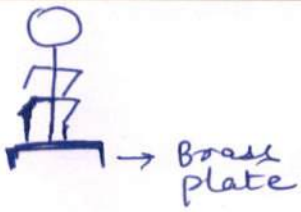
CHOKA
Step of Oddissi →



Nritta is pure form of dance in which the main emphasis is on steps and choreography - A near example is Bharat natyam.

whereas Natya is pure form of drama where the expression is more important

However Nritya is combination of Natya and Nritta.
Natya + Nritta = Nritya
Best example of Nritya is Odissi

As discussed above and remarked by many dance experts classical dances are pure form of spirituality which is manifested through performance. The fact that performance leads to tears in eyes of performer and audience is testimony to the pure form of spirituality.

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2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Origins of Sramana can be traced from Uponishads. Etymology of Shramana or Sramanic tradition comes from the word Shrama = hard work or asceticism and austerity

Shramanic traditions although does not believe in authority of Vedas, still follow and adopts the ancient vedic philosophies of birth life cycle, Karma, asceticism and mysticism. Many scholars believe that Shramana is the synonym to the Brahmana

The wide range of aspects and plural philosophies of Shramana tradition has led to development

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of various philosophies and sects with sometimes very opposing views like Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas

24 Tirthankars of Jain and their teachings and philosophies especially Mahavira the 24th Tirthankar led to the establishment of Jainism. The tirthankars followed shramanic tradition of asceticism, and austerity and propogates shramanic path to attain salvation.

Similarly Buddha, when he left home lived under extreme penance and austerity where he attained Moksha under shramanic affair, while later he chose a Middle Path (Madhya Pathar) approach.

Mahakalli Ghoshala was also a shramon following Path of austerity to have

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fund Ajivika sect that believes in Niyati doctrine of absolute determinism

One aspect common in Sramana tradition is "rejection of Vedas" while at the same time the 3 religion are completely different in their approach

	Buddhism	Jainism	Ajivika
Karma	Accepts	Accept	Reject
Rebirth	Reject	Accept	Reject
Soul	Reject	Accept	Accept
Penance	Middle path	Extreme	Rejects
God	Rejects	Rejects	Rejects
Text	Sutta's	Agamas	Rejects

The above table shows the diversity of sects within Sramana tradition which shows acceptance of various philosophy and wide ambit of ~~the~~ than existing Sramana Tradition

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3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

Many historian believes post Mauryan to be a dark age of Indian history vis a vis European dark age. They believe so because this period saw -

1) Rise of Feudalism

The central authority declined while the provincial authority in hands of Brahmins rose. This further led to patronisation of Brahmins through land grants thus leading to temple development as economic centres

2) Development & Consolidation of CASTE SYSTEM

With the consolidation of Brahmins as the elite class and development

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of employment roles, the caste system got stronger. The "JATI" system as we see today was well developed in this period.

3) Position of Women declined

The period also saw a decline in the position of women socially, politically and economically.

4) fragmentation of Indian society

With the political fragmentation the society also got fragmented socially.

However, many historians also provide counter arguments to the dark age of the period. The believe to on the fact that. —

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1) Gupta period is called Golden age of Indian Art & Architecture

Development of caves, sculpture, metallurgy are testimony to this. Ajanta, Ellora caves, Sultanganj Buddha and Iron pillar very well show this.

2) Tolerance in Religion

Although the later kings patronised Hinduism more than other religion we also see tolerance towards other religion.

3) Developments in Science, Technology & Mathematics

Development of Pie (π), Decimal system, eclipse etc shows the modernity of the age and rationalism & scientific Temper.

Thus, both the views seem to be correct in their own realms and it can be said that Indian history never saw Dark age & age of Renaissance like Europe.

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4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The advent of British in India shows a power tussle between the then Imperial power with the new British colonisers. The power tussle leads to many wars and disputes where the respective power wanted to maintain their respective suzerainty on Equal terms.

Such wars gave way to British rule in many part of India directly. Moreover policies like subsidiary alliance gave way to indirect rule of British over princely states. 1858 Act provided for overall British suzerainty

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over the Princely states, thus recognising Crown as the Emperor of India.

With the national movement taking its form, British tried to appease the reactionaries in the princely states with "Policy of Equal Federation" introduced in Government of India Act 1935 that provided for constitutional position for Princely states. This was done to pitch them against the reformist movements led by Congress. However, the princely states themselves were aware of such position as they felt that this might lead to reformist movements in their states.

The above trajectory shows the contrast between

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the two position of relationship held by British Imperialists and Princely states.

Whereas they started off as arch rivals for power, later on they not only accepted such suzerainty but also accepted the rule of each other in respective domains

Both the dispositions tried to use each other according to the time and need of the society and polity

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5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.
यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The early capitalists of the modern period in the form of Zamindars, Bankers and merchants sought a stable polity, unified laws and policing to help them grow towards their capitalist ambitions. Further, this was supported by British policies of Land such as Permanent Settlement System.

The early struggle which was based totally on the basis of Individual grievance and community/collective struggle did not see their participation as advent of British was in a way beneficial for them.

The later part of National Struggle saw the development of real Capitalist class with the develop

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-ment of Industries. Such Industrial development was the major aim of the Capitalists, who further saw political stability under the British rather than Independence.

The Capitalists knew that for their Industry to succeed it is necessary for them to remain conducive to British. They rather focussed on developing good relations with British Bourgeoisie and imperial power.

Indian agitations for freedom and Nationalist movements have always focussed on the demands of poor and downtrodden which never longruated with the demands of the rich capitalists.

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It was believed even by the movement leaders that where if they sought participation of Industrialists for their demands, the participation of workers will fall.

However, Indian national movements did see ~~seen~~ participation of Capitalists in Salt Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience Movt), Quit India movement and Bombay Plan. When towards the later part it become inevitable that India shall get Independence and the larger demand of freedom coincided various aspirations of all the classes, we saw greater Capitalist participation.

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6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sepoy mutiny of 1857 which started from sepoy barracks reached the city storm centres and rural villages thus gathering larger support where it went.

There were some well organised elements of the mutiny such as

1) Proclamation of leaders to provide leadership. Example ~~Bahadur~~ Rani lakshmi Bai from Jhansi, Tanty Tope from Lucknow etc

2) CHAPATI System to spread message
The sepoys use chappatti passing to spread message of revolt which includes details of revolt.

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3) Spread of Message in rural areas

The news for the revolt was constantly passed on to rural areas for gathering support.

However, there were many spontaneous elements and unplanned aspects.

1) Proclamation of leaders on the tip of sword

Many leaders were proclaimed deliberately & forcefully - for eg → Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi.

2) Killing of white women & children

Such drastic step was never planned. But when the revolt got out of hands, the rebels sought to such grave measures.

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3) Lack of Communication & strategy

The mutiny lacked communication and coherency in different parts thus, each region was revolting individually.

The unplanned aspects of mutiny manifests the reason ~~for~~ for limited territorial reach of the national movement. Other reasons are as follows.

1) Reactionaries and Princely class

mainly remained loyal to British as they benefited from British rule

2) Suppression - Brutal

British came on suppressing the revolt with a heavy hand

3) No Common cause

There was no common cause of inspiration for revolt rather it was fragmented for individual grievances thus fragmenting the movement.

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7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

System of Permanent settlement introduced by Lord Cornwallis in India had both Economic and Social consequences

Economic Consequences

(i) Regular flow to British treasury
(ii) Commercialisation of Agriculture
(iii) High tax burden caused economic decline of the tenants and small land holders.
(iv) Agriculture become unsustainable and unprofitable.
(v) Decline of subsistence agriculture.
(vi) Increased pressure on land
(vii) Decline in soil fertility and productivity
(viii) Land Consolidation by Zamindars.

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Social Structure & Consequences

The permanent settlement system was not just an economic change but also a social change in the sense that it gave rise to new ~~economic~~ social structure based on economy.

Hitherto, India was divided on the basis of caste, but the Permanent settlement system further consolidated such division into Class Divisions with the rise of ZAMINDARS as a new bourgeoisie class of the time. Who not only got economic power but also political and administrative power supplementing their already high social power

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Such class division and creation of new social structure has long drawn consequences in Indian polity and society which is plagued by huge inequality and skewness caused by the British policy of Permanent Settlement System.

The Independent India tried to solve this problem by introducing policies of Land redistribution, which was only partially successful. There is a further need for minimising inequality which has touched all realms of human life in India.

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8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) was set on the background of unfulfillment of British promises that they offered for Indian participation in World War I. Secondly the Congress was unsatisfied with the reforms made by Montague Chelmsford reforms of Govt of India Act 1919. Further Jallianwalan Bagh incident gave much needed fire to the masses for the movement to start.

Gandhiji, in a bid to gather more support of the masses and to develop Hindu and Muslim brotherhood sought to integrate

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the Khilafat cause to NCM. Muslims were personally agitated on the treatment of Caliphate after the World War I and the Treaty of Sevres that

i) reduced the territory of Caliphate state.

ii) Demanded war reparations.

iii) degraded position of Caliphate.

Gandhiji, believed that both Hindus and muslims fighting for each other's cause will unite them and boost the movement on a whole.

However, this unity was soon broke as the goal for each section was distinct and could not be assymilated. This was seen from the fact that when Caliphate was restored Muslims fall out of the movement.

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Further, many experts and historians criticises Gandhi for mixing religious + political clause, thus never able to gain mass support of muslims in political movement led by Congress.

Also, this movement exposed the stark differences of both community & later development of theories like two nation theory which further consolidated the rivalry positions of two communities

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9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदहारण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Journalism & Media are frequently referred to as the 4th pillar of democracy. Post liberalisation period saw major changes in nature of Journalism as well as democratic mobilisation. This is evident from the fact that Yellow Journalism is on the rise where instead of intellectual debates and issues of nation, the media is focussing on consumerist aspects.

Sensationalisation of news and reports is a new

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trend that tampers the original news to make it more dramatic and interesting.

Further, media is a responsible mechanism for discourse setting in a democracy. Thus, when media is provided with such crucial role, the consumerist agenda, collusion with politics, profitable business venturism and the race for TRP has declined the real essence of media

Democratic mobilisation of population especially the common man is sought by the discourse that is set by the Journalism & media houses. Negative

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mobilisation or ~~hap~~ hampering of any positive mobilisation are a dual threat to the Democracy of India.

Recent examples of Juvenile Justice Case is a testimony to this fact. Further, Patidar agitation, JNU agitation and Jaat agitation all points to the fact that media has power to hamper democratic & social fabric. Therefore, there is a need for self regulation of media with training for ethical journalism that not only works on the principles of profit making

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10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्रक को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Verghese Kurien the father of white revolution and operation flood led to India achieving its dream of surplus Milk production. Taking India to the top milk producer status.

Cooperativisation of Dairy sector and collective milk production and farmers especially women to develop alternate sources of income, which help immensely in case of drought or crop failure. Thus, making dairy a viblant business activity not only for farmers but also middlemen and distributors.

Further, this also led

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to the development of Food Processing Industries which led to further development of business ~~dev to~~

Moreover, the industry immensely helped in eliminating malnutrition and hunger. The dairy sector has with itself led to the development of ancillary industries such as cheese, Paneer, Khoya and sweets.

Amul a milk cooperative of Gujarat have remained to be a regional initiative, not being replicated in other parts of India. There are many reasons for this —

1) Women Empowerment in other parts of India not at par with Gujarat (Anand)

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2. Fragmented Dairy Industry in other parts of India, causing difficulty in collectivisation.

3) Lack of political will.

4) lack of leader and visionary like Verghese Kurien

5) Climatic condition of Gujarat conducive to the development of dairy industry.

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11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

On the eve of Independence a big question to the Parliamentarians was to choose an official language for the country to run the administration smoothly and effectively in an integrated fashion.

Hitherto English was the official language used by the British administration. Indian enthusiasts who came at helm sought to replace English with Hindi to Indianise the administration. However, it was soon realised that Hindi is the language of majority only in North India

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and not everywhere else. Southern states and North Eastern states were threatened by the language hegemony of North India, in the administration that was already centralised with a Northern India bias.

Although, Congress was in power, ~~but~~ language was a big question that directly hit the cultural nerves of other lingual states and communities. It is rather believed that language is a more important tool of cultural distinction than any other factor like caste, religion or community.

Common people rose in Southern states to demand parity and equality of languages to be

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used in India. The mobilisation was to such an extent that many political parties emerged out of the movement.

Importance of language can also be seen in how the states of India were reorganised linguistic-cally for administrative convenience.

Therefore, it was well decided that English was to remain official language of Indian Union at least for the next 20 years.

While the state administration will be carried in English or state's official language

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12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

End of the world War II led to the emergence of 2 superpowers of the time. USA, which was an economic and geopolitical power and USSR (United Soviet socialist Republic) that was a military power.

The end of war did not end the geopolitical, ideological and economic struggle between the two powers who were attempting to convert the bipolar world into unipolar

GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Each power tried to influence the world geopolitically and militarily

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by creating allies and alliances. Whereas USA used Marshall Plan to aid Europe out of war destruction, USSR used Molotov Plan.

USA built alliances like NATO, SEATO, CENTO while the Russian counterpart gather consensus through WARSAW pact

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Whereas USA was a Capitalistic economy, USSR was socialist in its approach. This difference in terms of Economy and market was ~~the~~ most starkly visible even in iron curtained Germany. While USA wanted DEMOCRACY USSR wanted SOCIALISM

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

USA's Economic structure worked on the principles of Laissez faire and free MARKET PRINCIPLES, while USSR sought to control the economy by collective ownership and

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state participation. They believed that capitalist system will create inequality.

However, the cold war ended post 1990's because of the following factors.

1) ECONOMIC DECLINE OF USSR & DISINTEGRATION
With the economic decline of USSR it was evident that USA's method is more conducive to industrial growth

2) SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF USSR
" " of USSR was declining rapidly, thus it was moving away from its own principals of welfare

3) POST LIBERALISATION, IT WAS A MULTILATERAL WORLD
with rise of new economies like China, Japan and Germany ~~and~~ it was a multilateral world.

4) ECONOMIC & IDEOLOGICAL MODEL OF USA MORE SUCCESSFUL - giving democracy and capitalism more acceptance

5) NON ALIGNED MOVEMENTS (NAM)
NAM countries helped reducing the heat and tried to be mediators where it could

6) UN - giving way to strengthening International Organisation.

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13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nazism is a form of fascism, that was more extreme and brutal in its outlook. Both fascism and Nazism has following similarities.

1) PATRIOTISM

Both fascism and Nazism bank on the idea of extreme form of nationalism. Such is done by GLORIFYING THE NATION, FREEDOM FIGHTERS and culture of WORSHIPPING the nation's ideals.

2) MILITARISM

Military, in fascism, is used as a symbol to arouse superficial patriotism. Concepts of conscription and 'die for the country' are used to mobilise sentiments. Using WAR as a tool to gain popularity and support.

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3.) ECONOMIC SELF SUFFICIENCY

Both the ideologies bank on the idea of Economic self sufficiency and Industrialisation. They also sometimes sought measures of curbing imports and increasing tarriffs.

4) PERSONALITY CULT

Another common aspect is to use Personality cult by giving emotional and arousing speeches, individual Charisma and personal cult.

5) AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY

to gather support at home aggressive foreign policy is used.

6) Totalitarian Regime

every aspect of state and individual is controlled by the state

7) One PARTY SYSTEM

8) STRESS ON CREATING GREAT NATION use of words like the "Great nation of Germany" or the Holy People of France"

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However there was some some differences between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism —

1) NAZISM WAS MORE BRUTAL
Concept of Holocaust, Conscription and mass murders made Nazism much more brutal

2) NAZISM was RACIST
Selective persecution of JEWS was unique to Nazism & not followed by Mussolini untill 1938, after which Mussolini started to follow Hitler.

3) CONSCRIPTION
Hitler followed the policy of Conscription while Mussolini did not.

4) POSITION OF HITLER & MUSSOLINI
While Hitler was at the top politik position, Mussolini was under an emperor, who later removed Mussolini and joined the Allies in WW II

5) NAZISM WAS ECONOMICALLY More successful and was more deeply entrenched in German society than Fascism in Italy

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14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Asia and Africa became the hotbed for the imperialist control and colonisation. There were several factors that allowed Asia and Africa to be comfortably imperialized.

1) ATTRACTION TO IMPERIALISTS
Vast tracts of land, RESOURCES, SPICES ANT TRADE attracted the imperialists towards Asia and Africa. Huge capital surplus at home was waiting for this opportunity.

2) UNORGANISED STATE OF POLITICS AND FREQUENT CONFLICTS between the erstwhile rulers gave opportunities for outsiders to exploit the feud thereby DIVIDE AND RULE.

3) INFERIOR TECHNOLOGY AND DEFENSE SYSTEM - European powers with developed attack & defense systems

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could easily control the population of Asia and Africa.

4) DIPLOMATIC SKILLS AND ALLIANCES

Europeans were successfully able to build alliances, whenever needed, to allow them to trade. Their diplomatic skills helped them to MANEUVRE the Imperial rule already present.

The imperialist rule in Asia and Africa had a long term impact which can even be felt today. Such long term impacts are both curse and boons to the society

1) ECONOMIC DRAIN

The colonisers foremost purpose was to exploit wealth and resources of colonised world to develop their own country. This actually

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created a divide of DEVELOPED & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES that is seen today.

2) PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

The concept of superior and inferior race that came with concepts of WHITE MAN'S BURDEN have created a long entrenched social divide

3) DIGITAL & TECHNOLOGICAL DIVIDE

There have been persisting digital & technological divide not only in International arena but also in the colonised state as between the elites created by colonists and the one's left out.

4) GEOPOLITICAL & TERRITORIAL IMPACTS

The territories divided by Imperialists & map drawn rather on the table than on geographical & social basis still rue the countries of Asia and Africa.

5) UNIFICATION OF COUNTRY

6) BETTER EDUCATION, LEGAL & POLITICAL SYSTEM

7) RAILWAYS, COMMUNICATION & WESTERN THOUGHTS

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15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

The northern Srilanka hosts the Tamil settlers who were introduced to Sri Lankan Plantation system to work as labourers by British Imperialists

Tamils since then remained a minority community in a Southern & Western Sinhala dominated country.

Constitution building process of Srilanka and political realm of the country consistently left Tamils at the their own perils. The conflict was surged when Tamil land was acquired for Military purposes without adequately rehabilitating them. British later on gave communal colour to Sri Lankan politics

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This led to Tamil extremism in 1980's who created LTTE (Liberation of Tamil Tigers Eelam) garnering support from Indian Tamil community. Further "Sinhala Only" Act creating Sinhala the official language & "POLICY OF STANDARDISATION" render Tamil as outsiders.

Constitution adopted "Buddhism" as the state religion, thus rendering Tamil as ~~out~~ stateless

This created a wide gulf between Tamil & Sinhal community leading to Tamil insurgency & Civil war in Sri Lanka. LTTE and other Tamil militant groups laid down violence against the state and massacres like Anuradhapura massacre, library

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massacre and boat massacre.

Support from Indian Tamils created a pressure on Indian politics who helped Tamil militants by dropping food and supplies.

This called for an Indo-Sri Lank accord of 1980 where it was agreed the Indian Peace Keeping force (IPKF) will be used to surrender LTTE peacefully. However, declaration from Sri lanka and incessant stand of LTTE made this unsuccessfull causing a full blown war between LTTE & IPKF.

Now when Sri lanka wanted IPKF to be out of their territory it was not agreed by Indian ~~poll~~ administration as they wanted show their hegemony, leading to distrust. Finally the new government of 1989 withdrew IPKF. This unsuccessful attempt and militarism also caused Rajiv Gandhis assination by LTTE.

Finally after 4 civil wars the civil war

ended with accord between LTTE and government to accomodate their demands and integrate them in Sri lanka

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16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

As rightly pointed out by the IMF chief CHRISTINE LAGGARD that India's GDP can be increased to 27% with Gender parity in India's workforce.

However Investment in girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also of social attitude. The archaic mindset of Indian society has degraded the position of women politically, socially and economically. Such social mindsets have rendered women the secondary position in each sphere of live and treated only as a B Grade human.

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Concepts of Pink Jobs and Glass Ceiling expose the social attitude of people in a country where we "ought to respect women the most".

When the society perceives women to be perpetually dependent and property of FATHER and later HUSBANDS, there is a need to make women independent and self reliant.

Genderisation of roles in the Indian society from childhood where a ~~wom~~ girl child plays with "Barbie doll" and "kitchen set" while the boy child plays with cars and doctor set manifests the role classification from the very childhood.

The argument that "boys dont cry" like girls" is an irony of the absurd mindset.

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Many Government schemes have already started working towards this

1) BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO
for girl child education.

2) SABLA Scheme
for development of adolescent child

However, for a social change a more entrenched measures need to be undertaken. such as

1) Sensitisation of Genders and Sex

2) Movies, theatres, Nukkad Natak and Media awareness campaigns

3) Promotion of women as a social change

4) Drastic steps like 73rd & 74th Amendement.

5) Recognising women by awards and recognition.

6) Setting examples of leaders like Kalpana Chawla, Pratibha Patil.

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17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Suicide has become a worldwide concern for causing high no. of deaths among young people. Anxiety and depression, that has become common in day to day human life, mostly entails the drastic step of suicide. Even among the youth Women seems to be the most affected by suicide.

WHY ARE YOUTH VULNERABLE

1) HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS
High competition and unemployment rate even after education causes frustration.

2) CONSUMERISM
Growing consumerism has aggravated anxiety and depression, thus becoming a factor for suicide.

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3) SOCIAL MEDIA
Social media has started a race for social show off and comparisons for happiness among youth, generally causing depression

4) Nuclearisation of FAMILY
With the nuclearisation of family, there are frequent cases of "no guidance" and counselling at home.

5) Peer Pressure & societal Pressure
for performance and comparisons

6) Drug abuse and Alcoholism
are leading factors for depression & suicide.

7) PASSION - an overstatement
Many people are not able to find their passion & its overstatement by others - can lead to one feeling inferior

However, the society as a whole can work to eliminate this danger by comprehensively using strategies like

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~~INITIAL STAGES~~

1) Parents to keep counselling and supporting kids and know what is happening around.

2) MEDIOCRE-ISM is not a fault
being mediocre or not being a topper is completely okay.

3) HELP LINES & SUPPORT SYSTEM
Anonymous helplines and support system can help a person share his feelings.

4) REDUCE CONSUMERISM

5) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

6) Using MOVIES & THEATRE to sensitise people

7) BOOST CONFIDENCE

8) PSYCHIATRIST & COUNSELLORS
To stop the developing depression at initial stages.

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18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the progression of society and Industrialisation, ironically Unemployment is also keeping up its pace. The developed and developing world are plagued with the problem of unemployment, this adequately supports the argument that only economic factors are not responsible for unemployment rather social and personal factors equally contribute

ECONOMIC FACTORS

low Economic facilities leads to following.

1) low levels of education facility
2) Inadequate Vocational Training
3) Inadequate health facility

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4) Inadequate production of JOBS and employment.

5) Unable to create awareness.

SOCIAL FACTORS

Social factors also contribute to unemployment by

1) Affecting social mindsets of people who are not able to dream or work towards their dream.

2) Women are mostly affected by this factor, who are not allowed to go out and work. The Gender roles of sexes have rendered them paralytic

3) CASTE FACTORS & CLASS FACTORS that concentrate jobs in the hands of few.

PERSONAL FACTORS

Many Personal factors have contributed to the rising unemployment levels.

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1) Lack of Motivation

have rendered youth rendering their life without work or working without hard work

2) PROCRASTINATION

Delays and red tapism has also led to creation of policy paralysis & slow growth leading to slow job creation.

3) INFERIOR JOBS

where an Individual finds only an inferior jobs, he/she rather chose not to work.

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19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of exisiting cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

In Migration by the lustre and attraction of cities and metropolitans have caused urban crisis with increasing pressure on land, civic amenities and facilities. The pressure not only cause delays and breakdown of administrative machinery but also leads to huge environmental damage.

SMART CITY MISSION has sought to upgrade the existing cities (100 cities in Phase I) to relieve the strained infrastructure for better delivery of services, and reducing the urban crisis.

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SMART CITY PROVIDES FOR,

1) AUGMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE
Streamlining infrastructure & basic amenities to support high population

2) CAPACITY BUILDING
By retrofitting present infrastructure to support future population and effective implementation.

3) REDUCING DIGITAL DIVIDE
By reducing digital divide and integrating the urban landscape. Digital divide includes even basic facilities of drained toilets, sanitation, sewage, drinking water, Transportation etc.

4) CITIZEN CENTRIC PLANNING
Smart cities need smart planning keeping in mind needs of society

5) Regional Planning with LOCAL KNOWLEDGE
needs and knowledge of local region to be utilised while Planning

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RESERVATION OF LOCAL BODIES

1) FEAR OF LOSING THEIR PLANNING POWER
Local bodies fear losing their power to central planning system

2) NON UTILISATION OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE
They believe that they are unable to utilise their knowledge in SMART CITY MISSION.

3) CITY WILL LOSE ITS REGIONAL FLAVOR

4) TO PLAN CITY LOCAL KNOWLEDGE is NECESSARY

5) INCLUSION OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES ARE IMPORTANT

Although, there are many relevant concerns of local bodies, the Smart city mission is a futuristic plan. & it does includes lot of concerns. A constructive harmony between the SMART CITY MISSION & Urban local bodies can resolve such conflict.

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20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Personal law Boards are Non governmental organisation (NGO) created to enforce respective personal laws on their own communities using diktats and rules.

All India Hindu law Board and All India Muslim Personal law Board (AIMPLB) etc enforce their Hindu and Muslim personal laws.

These law boards enforce Acts like Muslim Personal law (Shariat) Application Act using diktats. These bodies also call themselves the highest decision

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making and opinion body in religious matters

However, there is no legal sanctity to their orders, rules and diktats, whatsoever

Nevertheless, these bodies enforce their decisions and diktats by issuing fatwas that create a SOCIAL OBLIGATION on the society to follow., Thus, making their decisions indirectly binding on the common man

The incongruence between Principles followed by them and courts have created a legal conflict challenging the authority of courts and sovereignty of the country. Although many jurists and experts have sought outright abolition of such Boards, a conclusive method

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would be Harmonious Construction which can be sought by upholding both Fundamental Rights (FR) and Personal laws.

However, where FRs are in conflict with Personal laws, FRs should prevail.

Also, there is a need for change of mindset using deliberation and education rather than imposing rights without their acceptance.

Recent case of Temple and Dargah entry by TRUPTI DESAI manifest that a change churned by society is more sustainable than by law.

However, Instances of Santhara and Sale-Khana in Jainism performed by a girl of 13 yrs old, who died shall be disenfranchised by the state and courts to uphold the vital Fundamental Right of life.